office at Washington, D. C.

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING By the Washington Times Company,

THE MUNSEY BUILDING, Penna. Ave. FRANK A. MUNSEY, President. R. H. TITHERINGTON, Secretary. C. H. POPE, Treasurer.

One Year (Including Sundays), \$3.50, Six Months, \$1.75, Three Months, 90c.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1916.

A COST OF LIVING INQUIRY

There is promise that the inquiry be under way within a few weeks. Congress is expected to pass the pending resolution soon after it reconvenes. It will be either useless or otherwise, according, as it is con-

An inquiry into living costs here of the whole country; practically, of the world. There are exceptional details that differ in countries and lesser communities; but the general

If the investigation is intended to bear on the relation of wages to living costs, it may have a very specific application and the greatest importance right here; for it will, if properly conducted, demonstrate the inadequacy of Government wages and salaries, which are the largest source of income to Washington people.

A verdict against_the forestallers in Chicago, or the warring nations of Europe, or the packers, butchers, bakers or candlestick fabricators will not help much. A verdict that Uncle Sam scandalously underpays 40,000 employes in this town would have real point.

WHAT KEEPS THE CARS BUSY

Anybody looking for an explanation of the coal shortage just at this season, will find illuminating information in a statement of the Commerce, appertaining to the shipments of motor cars in October. It appears that they totaled 19,510 cars. This was the largest month's shipments in the history of the industry. One year previous, October, 1915, holds second place, with 17,848 cars.

Automobiles constitute a pretty large drop in the bucket of industrial shipments; quite a little splash, in fact. The iron and steel manufacturers report similar expansion of their tonnage, all to be moved by the rails. In almost every other direction there is the same testimony to a great increase of demand on the railroads.

Automobiles probably occupy the freights. They are distributed from the interior to all sections of the country, pretty uniformly in relation to population. In the year ended June 15 last, over \$100,000,-000 worth of motor vehicles were exported from this country.

UNITED HEBREW CHARITIES

Every annual report of the United Hebrew Charities of Washington brings to the reader a deeper appreciation of the unusual, thorough and efficient service rendered by this organization.

Its methods are direct and simple, its constituents, its work in the rejuvenation of families shows rare common sense, and its services are practically all performed by volun-

One of the most notable phases of the organization's work is the preventive measures it adopts. The rerecord which shows that no person of the Hebrew faith has been in the workhouse or Occoquan within the past year.

The United Hebrew Charities is one of a number of Hebrew organizations working in the Washington field. For some years there has been a movement to unite these in a would bring greater efficiency.

WHERE'S THIS MERCHANT MARINE?

and boats; between a measure and a cluded. marine.

ian merchant marine. She is de-per annum. scribed as one of the biggest freight-

istry merely makes her a naval auxlost control of her.

into living costs in Washington will case will probably not be used ex- the securities offered have been so cratic campaign claims.

THE FALL OF FORT VAUX

That is a curious explanation which Berlin sends out, of the abandonment of Fort Vaux. It emphacould easily be made representative sizes that the position, practically the last of Verdun's defenses to remain in German hands, was abandoned in accordance with the prearranged plans of the general staff. facts are of pretty nearly universal The press representatives, it is carefully explained, were notified in advance of the evacuation plans.

Fort Vaux, it appears, was not worth holding. It was a "material element" in the defense of Verdun; so it was important to take it and destroy it; but it was ill adapted to defense from the French attacks, and with Douaumont in French hands sary to retain it.

There will be inquiry in Berlin and day be making these discoveries. in with the commonalty. They amount to a confession that the that the best German strategical authority opposed the whole Verdun National Automobile Chamber of losses have been unprecedented in splendid sample of the producing any like enterprise in all warfare; and the net result is not only failure, but a disaster to German morale.

The truth about Verdun and the Somme seems to be that the Germans have not the power in men and machinery to hold all they took in the early weeks of the war. There are not sufficient reserves to make the lines secure as against the superior forces that the Anglo-French are now able to bring to bear. It is months ago, they not only insisted cars longer, and have to be hauled they could and would take, but sacfarther, than the average of other rificed perhaps a half million men to

essential weakness and spectacular failure on the western front, the successes of the central powers in Roumania must be classed as unimportant. Moreover, the advances in the Near East seem distinctly to have been checked. Roumania is not being wiped off the map as Serbia was; and, considering the herculean effort of schrecklichkeit to administer a last terrorization treatment to a smaller nation, that failure is surveyor of the military position will conclude that after weakening the Verdun and the Somme fronts in order to aggregate power to crush Roumania, Germany shows a net result of great losses on the weakened fronts, while she is failing in sult of these speaks for itself in a Roumania to accomplish the thing that was intended. The signs of France bleeding to death are decidedly less significant than those of Germany becoming impotent.

THE BRITISH AND FRENCH LOANS

The new British loan of \$300,000, strong central organization. The 000 is to be secured by the deposit suggestion is worthy of considera- of an interesting aggregation of tion and action. Among a group of securities which have been mobilized organizations which have shown by the British government. The themselves laboring for a common list, as announced generally in the ideal, without any jealousy in claim- advertisements of the underwriting ing credit for work accomplished, syndicate, suggests that the supply there should be no difficulty in crys- of available securities of the gilttallizing sentiment for such a co- edged class is not so plethoric as operation if it is determined that it once. There are securities of American railroads, of the Canadian Pacific, of several neutral governments, and of dividend-paying British roads. The inclusion of this Democratic campaign posters uni- latter class of collateral is an intiformly acclaim as a distinguished mation that the bottom of John achievement of the Administration, Bull's strong box has been scraped the passage of the legislation to es- pretty closely for non-English tablish an American merchant ma- paper. Further, government serine. It would appear, however, that curities of several of the self-govthere is quite a chasm between bills erning British possessions are in-

Even with \$360,000,000 worth of Here, for instance, is a San Fran- this class of securities back of it, the one suspects, than the implication cisco dispatch telling that the loan will earn about 5.85 for insteamer California has been sold by vestors. On top of it is announced tion of good work well done for a a San Francisco shipping firm to a French industrial loan of \$100,- long period.

The Washington Times Marquis Lucillo Riccamboni, of 000,000, at prices that will net the Rome, and will be added to the Ital- syndicated banks about 61/2 per cent

> Some of the financial commentaers that ever plied the Pacific, and tors have opined that the recent inwill remain on the California-Pan- terview of Henry P. Davison on ama-New York-Mediterranear, route. the financial, military, and business Changing her ownership and reg- conditions in France and Britain, was a feeler preliminary to the exiliary of Italy instead of the United pected offer of a great loan secured States. She may be withdrawn at only by the governmental credit of any time from her present routings one or both these countries. There and used elsewhere, or may be com- is much speculation as to the recepmandeered as a transport or collier, tion that investing America would The United States at any rate has accord to such a loan. Thus far, there has been mighty small indi-As illustrating the efficacy of the cation of sentimental interest in the at the purity of my accent or the clarity new merchant marine legislation, the cause of the allies. The rates and tensively in furtherance of Demo- attractive as to insure investment dering the other day expressed such surin them. The real fiscal test will prise at being slain by an educated man come when, with the great debt already piled high, the entente countries undertake to revert to plain governmental credit.

Considering the billions of collaterals that France and England the central powers have been unable to attempt matching this store of wealth in the financial markets, it must be apparent that the allies possess a marvelous advantage in facing the prospect of a long war.

"ON THE AMERICAN PLAN"

Mt. Lassen is reported in eruption, Lassen is a California volcano, recently come to life after an indefinite period of quiescence during which it was commonly regarded as extinct. It is now kicking up a scrumptious disturbance; did not justify the sacrifices neces- if its name were Vesuvius or Etna or Stromboli, it would be on the society pages of all the world's seismic in Bavaria, we suspect, as to why news. Being only a nouveau riche the general staff should at this late American upstart voicano, it squeaks

All the same, Mt. Lassen Verdun campaign was a mistake. one of the biggest of 'em. It is There has been a persistent report 10,437 feet high, which is two and one-half times the altitude of Vesuvius, the world's leading volcano. It is of just about the same campaign, on the ground that its re- height as Etna. We don't recall the sult was doubtful, and that even in tallth of Pelion and Ossa; but we case of success it would not warrant do know that two Vesuviuses would the losses it would involve. Those make a poor showing alongside this capacity of the country that has the biggest and best of everything, and could "lick the world" if at the moment it were not in the umbrage of a leadership "to proud to fight."

GREECE ON THE VERGE OF WAR

The way of the neutral is hard. Greece has been persistently neutral: at least, its government has been determined to maintain such an attitude. Now the country is almost in the hands of the allies; a provisional government has been set unbelievable that for any less con- up by the Venizelist party; the clusive reason the Germans would country has lost all hope of the nahave opened to it; its navy has been turned over to the entente; German submarines are sniping off Greek merchant ships without regard, and, finally, a clash between Greek Compared with this confession of royalist and Venizelist troops is imminent.

> Venizelos forces seized the town be attacked at any moment by another royalist force which is only a few miles away. Unless the allied forces at Saloniki intervene, by ward crime. way of policing the country, the clash seems inevitable.

Civil war, atop the chaos of politics, commerce, finance and social organization, would indeed make Greece the most unfortunate of all its help is tempered to the needs of important, too. The dispassionate the war's victims. This war is a pallid thing to me. I am more inleaving few and thorny places for terested in more practical literature neutrals in the world.

THE DOMESTIC SERVANT

Washington club women are going about the business of raising the standard of domestic service in an original and interesting fashion. Through a contest for awards to be given to domestics longest in the service of a single family, they are compiling a blue book of faithful servants.

Just why the efficient servant in the household has never been accorded any recognition such as is given in nearly every other line of effort, is a problem. For various reasons a stigma attaches to service as a cook or maid, while the nurse, for example, is regarded as a professional person. This feeling toward domestics is partly a relic of slavery days

and of European caste distinctions. The work of the servant in the household never has met with the recognition which would encourage the workers to a pride in their occupation. In many cases the financial awards have been greater than in any other lines of work. The supposed loss of dignity, not the poor pay, seems to be the principal handicap under which the domestic labors.

To overcome this is the business of the employers if they desire better maids and cooks, and that is the purpose of the District of Columbia Fedpresent effort. The monetary awards they will give will be less prized, that goes with them of an apprecia-

Don Marquis' Column

Interviews With Imaginary Characters. THE GUNMAN.

And the Gunman said, in part. as fol-

I was educated for the Presbyterian ministry. So you need not be surprised of my diction.

An old gentleman whom I was murthat I almost permitted him to escape while I explained to him how it came about that a university graduate should follow the profession of a gunman.

I had at no time any desire to be a breacher. My people insisted upon it have been able to mobilize, and that and I permitted them to send me to college.

be was a poet, and as soon as I had left the university I came on to New York for the purpose of realizing that ambition, no matter what my sufferings and privations might be while I was serving my apprenticeship

I arrived in the city with little money and no friends. I had not been here long before it began to appear to me that the obstacles placed by organized society in the path of the beginning poet were almost insurmountable.

I am not physically strong and I am not particularly courageous. In fact, am rather a timid persen. The conditions of living in New York shocked me. On every hand I found the wicked prospering. Crooked politicians, gamblers, burglars, corrupt policemen, and, in fact, every sort of transgressor appeared to be living upon the fat of the and. The person who is both poor and innocent seemed to stand no chance of bettering himself in the city.

It was, for instance, according to the newspapers, possible for a person belonging to a rowdy gang to rob or even murder an enemy and escape punishment through his political connections. With the greatest desire on earth to pursue the quiet, peaceful, and honorable career of poet, it did not seem to me that I could do so and live without affiliating myself with some organization which would protect me from the wickedness of the metropolis.

But there seemed to be no organitation of innocent and honorable people in New York city which was successfully combating the powers of rganized crime and iniquity. But gunmen were unmolested. There-

fore, I would become a gunman simply in order that I might be protected, that I might be let alone, that I might pursue my poetical vocation in security and

that the only experiences in life of which you really cherish the recollection are those experiences when you gave yourself unreservedly to some honorable to accept the protection of a gang of thugs and rowdies without at the same time contributing something to their welfare. So, I made up my mind to become as perfect in the art and science of gunmanshin as possible.

As I said before, I am rather timid by nature. Robbery, in all its different branches, is a business that requires

The triangle contribute protection of a guneral type of the proceeded then to outline his conception of leadership, turning it into shafts of criticism of the President.

He is not chosen, he said, "to follow the whims of his fancy or to induce in a license of freedom to follow his own personal choices in any direction to which his imagination might feel that the duty of managing the great business affairs off the United States.

The First Duty Efficiency tional career that the war might branches is a business that requires something very like nerve. Murder is not a thing that can be taken up casually by a cowardly man. Here is where my university training stood me in good stead. I at once made a thorough analysis of all the qualities absolutely essential to the business of the crook and thug and began to develop myself along the lines necessary. To my surprise and gratification I found that of Katerina, drove out the royalist was more qualified for these things. garrison, and are reported liable to by taste, at least, than I had at first supposed. I do not wish to insinuate, of course, that there is anything in the education given in our theological seminaries which develops an impulse to-

> Having once chosen my way of life I gave so many hours a day to crime and so many hours a day to poetry. But gradually the taste for verse writing grew less and less and the taste for crime grew more. After five years of the life of a gunman a poem seems The reports of vice commissions I read with avid interest. Sociological works enthrall me. The tomes of psychologists and all the books on mental abnormality appeal to me. I do not like to dwell too much upon the details of my business, particularly upon the murders which I commit, but I cannot disguise a feeling of pride in the fact that I am more of an artist than any other gunman in New York city. It is not the life I would have chosen. perhaps, but having been forced into it I have given it all the best that is n me, spiritually, mentally, and artistically. And I have risen in the trade. I say it with all modesty. I do not need to boast. I am known as an expert in my line. I am at the top of

my profession. And, of course, I hope in time to get out of it. I have lived quietly and I have saved money. There was a time when the ordinary gunman of New York was pretty well satisfied with a hundred dollars as his share of a killing. I do my work with a certain grace and finish of which the ordinary gunman knows nothing. And I never touch a murder for less than a thousand dollars cash in advance. I have a neat sum in the bank and in time I shall once more become respectable, which is an easy matter for those who can afford to pay the market price for respectability.

Just now I am in doubt as to whether to go in for politics, which I could easily do through my acquaintance with persons to whom I have been of service, or whether to go into some commercial business. I would like to have a million before I retire,

If this brief sketch of the beginning of my career holds anything that may eration of Women's Clubs in their be useful to young men coming to New York city to make their way in the world I shall be thankful.

And on one other point I wish to be explicit. People often ask me if I regret my college training. I do not.
Most emphatically not. I feel that I
owe much to it. DON MARQUIS.

Wilson Muddled U. S. COLONEL PROMISES Foreign Atfairs, Says PEPPERY N. Y. TALK Hughes in N. Y. Speech Has Speech With "A Kick in It

ALBANT, N. Y., Nov. 3.—In the final abuses, and that he stood against spe-our of his campaign in his home State clai privilege at the expense of the pubtour of his campaign in his home State

was well described, in the words of Disraell, as "a muddle of meddle," that invited insult, hampered the advance of American trade and endangered the lives of American citizens on land and

on sea.

He had no apology to make, Mr.
Hughes said, for any of his utterances merican rights and what he be lieved should be done. He used these

"When a matter is so important as be maintenance of American rights is highly necessary that American opinion should be expressed; and I have opinion should be expressed; and I have no apology to make in standing before you and in saying that, if I am elected President, I propose that the American flag shall be not only a symbol of courtesy, a symbol of justice; but it shall be the symbol of firmness and consistency in maintaining our known rights on land and on see throughout. rights on land and on sea throughout

Barnes, Ancient Enemy, Now Friend William Barnes, who once opposed him bitterly, introduced Mr. Hughes

who said: "I like the phrase, 'the peace of a gentleman." he said, quoting from one have no apology to make in standing of the President's addresses, "but it is

President's one-time Secretary of War. Lindley M. Garrison, Mr. Hughes said:
"We did have in the Cabinet of this Administration a first-class man as our Secretary of War, but he could not live with the Administration and had to get

Mr. Hughes got a big demonstration here and there was a five-minutes demonstration at the hall.

Mr. Barnes finally got the crowd quiet. In introducing Mr. Hughes he said: "There is one quality in a man who holds high office that the people who elected him to office demand. In his reelected him to onlice demand. In his re-sponsibility to a great people he owes them the obligation that his deeds shall conform with his words. That the American people have not now, but will have, in Mr. Hughes. If elected."

Makes Crowd Shout.

crowd was on its feet shouting. Mr. Hughes smiled at Congressman Henderson, who was standing between him and Mr. Barnes at the time. When there was quiet again Mr. Barnes, still smiling, sat down. In response to this introduction. Mr. Hughes after pre-dicting victory in Ohio, Indiana and New York and in the nation, said:

"I have come to believe profoundly int the only experiences in life of hich you really cherish the recollec-

The First Duty Efficiency.

"His first duty is to give to the country an efficient administration. He should never permit diplomatic agencies, for example, the organization of our great State Department and the representation of the nation in all its in-ternational relations, to be subordito a narrow conception of suposed partisan expediency.

Later he said: "I do not care to be told that great amounts of money have been appropriated for the purpose of equipping our navy unless I am assured that we will have the business capacity in the management of the Navy Department which will assure well-spent dollars and a navy when the dollars

do I care for paper reorganiza-Nor do I care for paper reorganiza-tion of the army or more bills for the purpose of adding to our forces or pro-vision for the expenditure of money in supplies necessary for the maintenance of our military establishment unless have competent business

ship."
Mr. Hughes concluded his address at clusions which the hall with the statement that he the suggestion came into public life as the enemy of public mind."

clair privilege at the expense of the public with President Wilson on the subject of "Americanism."

Replying to the assertion made by the President in Buffalo that he could not regard as a patriot any man who used "our foreign relations for political advantage," Mr. Hughes here last night flung at the President the charge that his conduct of international relations was well described in the words of Discountry should have he was frequently interrupted by the cheering.

"Fine Patriotic Sentiment." In introducing his reply to the Presi dent, the nominee said that the thing which impressed him more than any thing else was "the fine patriotic sentiment which is manifested by our peo ple." He continued:

"America must not be misrepresented "America must not be misrepresented. We are not a decadent people. There would be no prosperity for the United States if we lost our self-respect. There is nothing more essential to the maintenance of our peace than that we should safeguard the rights of American citizens throughout the world. "Our opponents do not seem to like the idea of criticism with respect to international policy, but I beg to remind them that an American President is elected for a term of four years, and elected for a term of four years, and that under our institutions, at the con-clusion of that term, the American peo-ple express their minds.

American Flag Symbol of Firmness "When a matter is so important as the maintenance of American rights it is highly necessary that American opinion should be expressed; and before you and in saying that if am elected President, I propose that the American flag shall not be only a ne peace of a gentleman, unafraid, alert am elected fresident, I propose that in self-respect and getting his rights, the American flag shall not be only a quietly and calmly, ready to maintain, symbol of courtesy, a symbol of justice; but it shall be the symbol of firman."

In regard to the resignation of the known rights on land and on sea throughout the world.

"That is not a policy that leads to war. In my judgment, it is the condition upon which alone we can be assured of lasting peace. There never was a time perhaps in our history when it was easier to keep the American nation out of war than during the last few years, when every nation engaged in the great strife abroad desired our friendship, and would not by reason of any assertion of our just rights forfelt that friendship."

feit that friendship."
Mr. Hughes then said that it was idle ests of American citizens were protected. The nominee continued:

ed. The nominee continued on sup "I am amazed to have any one sup pose that we can prosper in the exten-sion of American trade throughout the world if our flag is only an invitation to come home. Men who before election are described as having the best ganius in the world and as doing a duty to hu-manity should not be in danger after election of being caked servants of their own private interests, who take their lives in their own hands for their

personal ends.
"The dignity of American citizenship and its rights are not gifts for the Administration to bestow or to withhold in its discretion; rather these are trusts to be sacredly guarded. If we are to have peace, then we must have the esteem peace, then we must have the esteem of other nations, and we cannot have of other nations, and we cannot have that ssteem and respect unless we have our own self-respect, unless we stand just and firm, coveting nothing, exploit-ing nothing, seeking nothing to which we are not justly entitled; but having the old indomitable spirit that gave us our country and preserved our country and notifying all mankind that we ar

"I shall not detain you with any re-"I shall not detain you with any recital of those matters which are all too
familiar to your memory. All that I
mean to emphasize at this time is this:
chapter of Scotland. No reason for the mean to emphasize at this time is this: That the policy of the Administration has been, in my judgment, net a policy of peace, but rather a policy involving petty and unjustifiable warfare, and I propose that we have a policy which shall have as its cornerstone, first, that shall have as its cornerstone, first, that we shall not have "a muddle of meddle," as Disraell once said, but that we shall have protection of American lives and property and the prosecution of a consistent policy which cannot fail to evoke respect while it safeguards, the rights of American citizens.

"We hear a great deal of talk not only with respect to prosperity. The interesting thing about it is that these suggestions.

respect to prosperity. The interesting thing about it is that these suggestions which are intended to have political ef-fects when examined, and considered and clusions which those putting forward the suggestions intend to present to the

DEMOCRATIC.

*George W. P. Hunt

Julius C. Gunter Morris B. Beardsley

James S. Hughes

Moses Alexander

*Edward F. Dunne

John A. M. Adair E. T. Meredith W. C. Lansdon

Edwin F. Sweet

Cyrus M. King

Keith Neville

E. C. de Baca

T. W. Bickett D. H. McArthur

F. D. Morcom

Tom C. Rye

Frederick W. Mansfield

Frederick D. Gardiner

Samuel V. Stewart

John C. Hutchins H. Otto Wittpenn

Samuel S. Seabury

James M. Cox Addison P. Munroe

Richard I. Manning

James E. Ferguson

Simon Bamberger

William B. Mayo

John J. Cornwell

Ernest Lister

Burt Williams

C. H. Brough

for Cooper Union Gathering Tonight.

APOARD ROOSEVELT TRAIN BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 3.—Colone ROOSEVELT TRAIN. Roosevelt today promised "an entirely new speech with a kick in it" when he appears at Cooper Union in New York tonight. His theme will be Americanism with a heretofore untouched angle. As usual, he will preface his prepared

address with more verbal flings at President Wilson's foreign and Mexican policies and at his "fine words. He had prepared a speech on Americanism and industrialism for Cleveland when he spoke to 6,000 at the armory last night and to three thousand more who gathered in the rotunda of the city

hall as an overflow, but the speech of day stung him into an introductory extemporaneous talk that took up most of most of his industrial topic at the city hall overflow.

At the armory meeting Roosevelt was

At the armory meeting Roosevelt was particularly denunciatory in his criticism of President Wilson, Bryan, and Secretary Baker. He scored the President for speaking of me always in the evasive third person plural."

"Why doesn't he name me" he declared in his falsetto. "Is he too timid?"

PETTICOAT SPECIAL NEAR END OF TRIP

Hughes Women Plan to Finish Campaign Tonight.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 3.-Within sight of home, the Women's Hughes campaigners today planned a whirlwind finish of their 11,075-mile trans-continental round trip. Several street meetings were booked, after which they were scheduled to go to Newark, where Mre.

Hughes will be their guest.

The campaigners were in great trim. They told the city that their swing around the circle had been victorious, and that they had achieved their mission of winning many voes to Hughes.

They were glad at the fhought of getting home to New York tonight. There a big reception awaits them from a special committee, and they will pura special commiffee, and ti ticipate in a mass meeting.

EASTERN STAR ORDER TO MEET IN SEATTLE

Fifteenth Triennial Assembly 13 Brought to a Close.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 3.-Seat 's was named at the concluding session of the fifteenth triennial assembly of the general grand chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star here as the place for the next meeting in 1919. Other cities which sought the meeting were Wash-ington, Cleveland, and New Orleans. Mrs. Emma C. Ocobock, Hartford, Mich., right worthy associate grand matron, while George M. Hyland, Portland, Ore., right worthy associate grand patron, was advanced to the post of A "Muddle of Meddle" Policy.

Then Mr. Hughes pointed to Mexico as an example of how international relations should not be conducted. He said:

"I shall not detain you with any restep was made public.

WHAT'S GOING ON IN WASHINGTON TODAY

Business meeting. Kinnear class of young men of Calvary Baptist Church, at home of Mrs. J. B. Kinnear, 1870 California street northwest, 8 p. m. Political speech, Solicitor Albert E. Thurman, of the Department of Commerce, library hall, Chevy Chase, Md., 8 p. m. Address, W. H. P. Anderson, before meefing of Woman's Interdenominational Missionary Union, St. Paul's English Lutheran Church, Eleventh and H streets northwest, 2:30 p. m. Annual flower show, Department of Agricultural hothouses, Fourteenth and B streets northwest, 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. Democratic rally, Bijou Theater, 8 p. m. Meeting, Osteopathic Association of the District, Public Library, 8 p. m. Benefit luncheon, board of lady managers of the Casualty Hospital and Eastern Dispensary, Old Masonic Temple, 11:30 to 2 p. m.

m. Meeting. Citizens' Northwest Association.
Masonic Hall. Tenleytown, 7:30 p. m.
Meeting, committee on streets and avenues of
the Hoard of Trade, in rooms of the Board.
4:30 p. m. 4:30 p. m.

Meeting, District of Columbia Chapter of the
Daughters of the American Revolution, New
Willard, 8 p. m.
Address, Judge J. Wilmer Latimer before
special meeting of the Episcopal diocesian
board of social service. St. John's Parish
Hall, Sixteenth street near H northwest, 8
p. m.

Hall, Sixteenth street near H northwest, 8 p. m.
Lecture, "A Survey of the Shakespeare Comedies." Dean William A. Wilbur, before Shakespeare Society of America, auditorium of the Cairo, 8 p. m.
Exhibit of nature study, Wilson Normal School, 8 a. m., 1s 4 p. m.
Meeting, trustees of the Florida Avenue Baptist Church Public Forum, 7:30 p. m.
Masonic—Lebanon, No. 7; School of Instruction of the Royal Arch.
Odd Fellows—Central, No. 1; Metropolis, No. 16; Phoenix, No. 28, Magenenu encampment, No. 4; Mirism, No. 6 of the Rebekahs.
Knights of Pythias—Syracusians, No. 10.
Rathbone Temple, No. 8, of the Pythian Sisters.

Amusements. Amusements.

New National—"Potash and Perimutter in Society." S:15 p. m.

Belasco—Washington Square Players in repertoire. S:20 p. m.

Poll's—"Keep Moving." S:15 p. m.

Keith's—Vaudeville. 2:15 and 8:15 p. m.

Gayety—Burlesque. 2:15 and 4:15 p. m.

Strand—Photoplays. 10 a. m. to 11 p. m.

Garden—Photoplays. 10 a. m. to 11 p. m.

Carden—Photoplays. 10 a. m. to 11 p. m.

Loew's Columbia—Photoplays, 10:30 a. m. to 11 p. m.

Tomorrow.

Annual chrysanthemum show, Department of Agricultural hothouses, Fourteenth and B streets northwest, 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

Luncheon, board of ledy managers of Casualty Hospital, old Masonic Temple, flish a. m. to 2 p. m.

Formation of organization of play writers, under auspices of the Drama League Players, Public Library, 8 p. m.

Annual meeting, with address by Prof. Fiske Kimball, Art and Archaeology League, Corcoran Gallery of Art, 3 p. m.

Election of officers, junior class of Georgetown University Law School, in classrom, 8 p. m.

Smoker and entertainment, Republican State committee of the District and League of Republican State Clubs, 1412-1414 H street northwest, 8 p. m.

Commemoration exercises, Col. John Donelson Chapter, D. A. R. sat Pinehutst Milestone, 3 p. m. Automobiles will be at end of Chevy Chase car line at 2:20 to convey guests to milestone.

Illustrated lecture, "The Norway of Canada—Alaska." Dr. Frank, Yeigh, American University, 3:19 p. m.

Odd Fellows—Canton Washington, No. 1, Patriarchs Militant.

odd Fellows Canton triarchs Militant.

THE CANDIDATES FOR GOVERNORS

REPUBLICAN

Thirty-four States will elect governors on November 7. Here are

State.		REPUBLICAN.
Arizona.		Tom Campbell
Arkansas		. Wallace Townsend
Colorado.		.*George A. Carlson
Connectic	nt	*Marcus H. Holcomb
Delaware	*****	John G. Townsend
Florida		.George A. Allen
Idaho		.D. W. Davis
Illinois		Frank O. Lowden
Indiana		James P. Goodrich
		.W. L. Harding
Kansas	*****	. *Arthur Capper
Massasky	eatte	*Samuel W. McCall
Michigan	sects	Albert F Classicali
Minnegan		Albert E. Sleeper
Minnesot		. *John A. A. Burnquist .John E. Swanger
Mantana		Frank E. Swanger
Nohraeka		Frank J. Edwards
New Use		Abraham L. Sutton Henry W. Keyes
New Han	ipsnire	. Henry W. Keyes
New Jers	ey	. Walter E. Edge
New Mex	100	.Holm O. Bursum
New York		. Charles S. Whitman
North Ca	rollna	. Frank A. Linney
North Da	kota	. Lynn Fraser
Ohio		. Frank B. Willis
Rhode Isl	and	. R. Livingston Beekman
South Car	rolina	Var. 1 is
South Da	kota	.Peter Norbeck
Tennesse	e	John W. Overall R. B. Creager
Texas		. R. B. Creager
Utah	******	. Nephi Morris
Vermont.		. Horace F. Graham
Washing	ton	.Henry McBride
West Vir	ginia	. Ira E. Robinson
Winsonsi		OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF

*Candidates starred are present incumbents.

Wisconsin *Emanuel L. Philipp

The issue in all of the States is between Republicans and Democrats, except in South Carolina, where the Democratic candidate is unopposed, and in Florida, where Sidney J. Catts is running as an in-